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CUBA.

CIENFUEGOS—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Suarez reports, February 21:
 Week ended February 19. Vessels inspected, 6. Bills of health issued, 6. Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected, 157.
 No quarantinable disease reported.

HABANA—Inspection of Vessels—Status of Leprosy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Villoldo reports, March 1:
 Week ended February 26. Bills of health issued, 25; vessels inspected, 21; members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,523; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,759; certificates of inspection of hides issued, 3.

The department of sanitation reports 19,754 houses inspected and 8,132 water deposits petroliized or suppressed during the period from February 11 to 19.

From January 21 to 31; 5 cases of leprosy with 1 death and 327 cases remaining under treatment were reported for the island of Cuba.

SANTIAGO—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 25:
 Week ended February 19. Bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States.
 The department of sanitation reports 2,911 houses inspected.

ECUADOR.

GUAYAQUIL—Plague, Smallpox, and Yellow Fever—Sanitary Work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Parker reports, February 3:
 The following information was received from the director of public health:

Two weeks ended January 31.

Disease.	Locality.	Pre- viously reported.	New cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Plague.....	Guayaquil.....	27	28	21	14	20
Yellow fever.....	do.....	5	31	17	8	11
Smallpox.....	do.....	2	1	2	1
Plague.....	Milagro.....	3	6	4	2	3
Do.....	Babahoyo.....	3	1	2	2
Yellow fever.....	do.....	3	3

The total number of deaths from all causes in Guayaquil was 173, an increase of 20 over the number for the corresponding period of the past year. Estimated population, 70,000.

During the week ended January 31, 57 houses were fumigated and 179 disinfected, 61 premises were cleaned, 70 barges fumigated, 43 blocks poisoned against rats, and 1,435 rats destroyed. The heavy rains have commenced and pools of water collect in the streets in all parts of the town, but the greater number of these pools are oiled

daily to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. *Stegomyia calopus* are abundant.

Inspection and fumigation of vessels.—Week ended February 5. Bills of health issued 3, vessels fumigated 2, members of crews inspected 171, steerage passengers inspected 45, pieces of baggage fumigated 91, pieces of baggage inspected and passed 80, certificates for hides issued 2, passengers recommended for rejection for trachoma 4.

HAWAII.

HONOLULU—Plague-prevention Work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus reports, February 7 and 14:

The last case of human plague occurred at Honolulu July 17, 1907. The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, August 22, 1907.

Week ended February 5, 1910.

Total rats taken.....	361
Trapped.....	336
Found dead.....	0
Shot from trees.....	25
Examined bacteriologically.....	273
Plague rats.....	0
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	38
<i>Mus musculus</i>	143
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	35
<i>Mus rattus</i>	120
Classification of rats shot from trees:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	4
<i>Mus rattus</i>	13
Average number of traps set daily.....	1, 294

Week ended February 12, 1910.

Total rats taken.....	467
Trapped.....	466
Found dead (<i>Mus rattus</i>).....	1
Examined bacteriologically.....	342
Plague rats.....	0
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	67
<i>Mus musculus</i>	162
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	55
<i>Mus rattus</i>	182
Average number of traps set daily.....	1, 338

Smallpox on U. S. S. Washington and steamship Makura.

Doctor Ramus reports, February 12:

The U. S. S. *Washington* arrived at Honolulu January 31. A wireless message from the vessel was received several hours earlier, giving information of smallpox on board. Immediately on arrival the vessel was taken to the quarantine wharf and the 2 cases of smallpox and 2 men of the hospital corps were removed to the quarantine station. All precautions required by the quarantine laws and regulations had previously been taken on board from the time the men became sick. It was therefore deemed unnecessary to impose further measures than to hold the ship and personnel in quarantine until February 3.